


INVESTMENT



What is Investment?



Money you earn is partly spent and the rest saved for meeting futures expenses

Needs of Investment

Earn return on your idle resources

Generate a specified sum of money
for specific goal in life

Make a provision for an uncertain
future



Inflation

Rate at which the cost of living increases

Cost of living is simply what it costs to buy the goods and services you need to live

Inflation causes money to lose value

Example: if there was a 6% inflation rate for the next 20 years, a Rs. 100 purchase today would cost Rs. 321 in 20 years.

Return



Return above inflation rate to ensure that investment does not decrease in value

Example:- if the annual inflation rate is 6%, then the investment will need to earn more than 6% to ensure it increases in value

If after-tax return on your investment is less than the inflation rate, then your assets have actually decreased in value.

Inflation v/s Return



Assets of class	Inflation	Return (approx)
Fixed Deposit	8.82%	8.50%
Gold	8.82%	10-12%
Share	8.82%	17%
Mutual Fund	8.82%	14- 15%

Golden Rules of Investment

Invest early

Invest regularly

Invest for long
term and not
short term

Important Steps to Investing

1. Obtain written documents explaining the investment
2. Read and understand such documents
3. Verify the legitimacy of the investment
4. Find out the costs and benefits associated with the investment
5. Assess the risk-return profile of the investment
6. Know the liquidity and safety aspects of the investment
7. Ascertain if it is appropriate for your specific goals
8. Compare these details with other investment opportunities available
9. Examine if it fits in with other investments you are considering or you have already made
10. deal only through an authorized intermediary
11. Seek all clarifications about the intermediary and the investment
12. Explore the options available to you if something were to go wrong, and then, if satisfied, make the investment



Interest

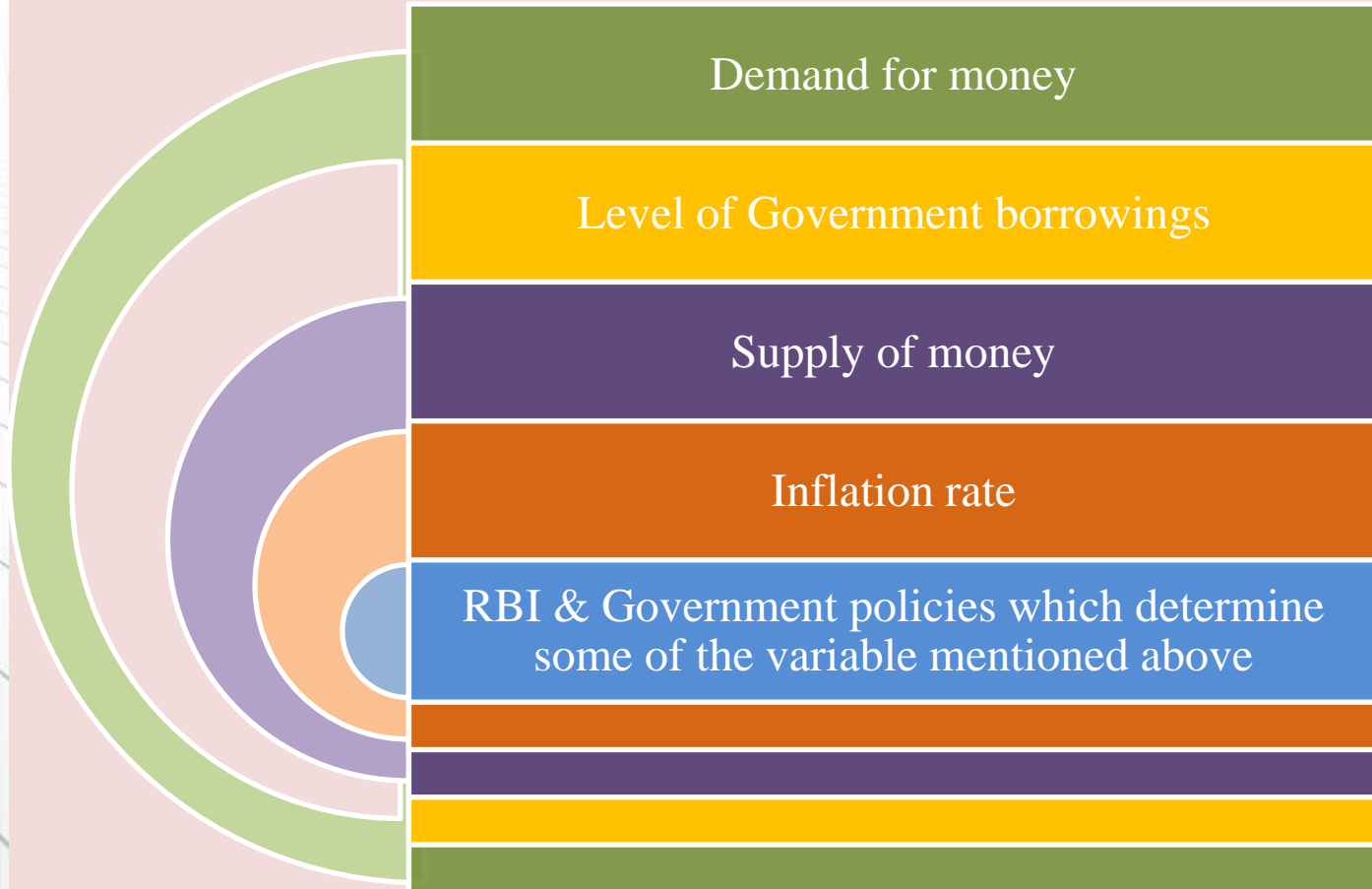


When we borrow money, we are expected to pay for using it

An amount charged to the borrower for the privilege of using the lender's money

Calculated as a percentage of the principal balance

Factors determine Interest Rate





Options for Investment

Physical Assets

- Real Estate, Gold / Jewellery, Commodities

Financial Assets

- Fixed Deposit , Small Saving Instruments
Mutual Fund, Pension fund and securities
market instruments

Short-Term Financial Option Investment



Saving
Bank
Account

Fixed
Deposits

Money
Market or
Liquid
Funds

Saving Bank Account

First banking product people use

Offers low interest (4% - 5% p.a.)

Interest is taxable in the hand of
Investor

Money Market / Liquid Funds

Specialized form of mutual funds that invest in extremely short - term



Primarily protecting your capital and then, aim to maximize returns



Money market funds usually yield better than saving accounts, but lower than bank fixed deposits



Fixed Deposits with Banks

1.

- Referred to as term deposits

2.

- Minimum investment period for bank FDs is 30 days

3.

- FDs with bank are for investor with low risk appetite

4.

- FDs is lower than money market fund returns



Long-Term Financial Investment



Post Office
Saving Scheme

Public Provident
Fund

Company Fixed
Deposits

Bonds &
Debentures

Mutual Funds

Post Office Savings


A low risk saving instrument

Provides an interest rate of 8% per annum paid monthly

Minimum amount can be invested is Rs. 1000/-

Maturity period of 6 years

Public Provident Fund

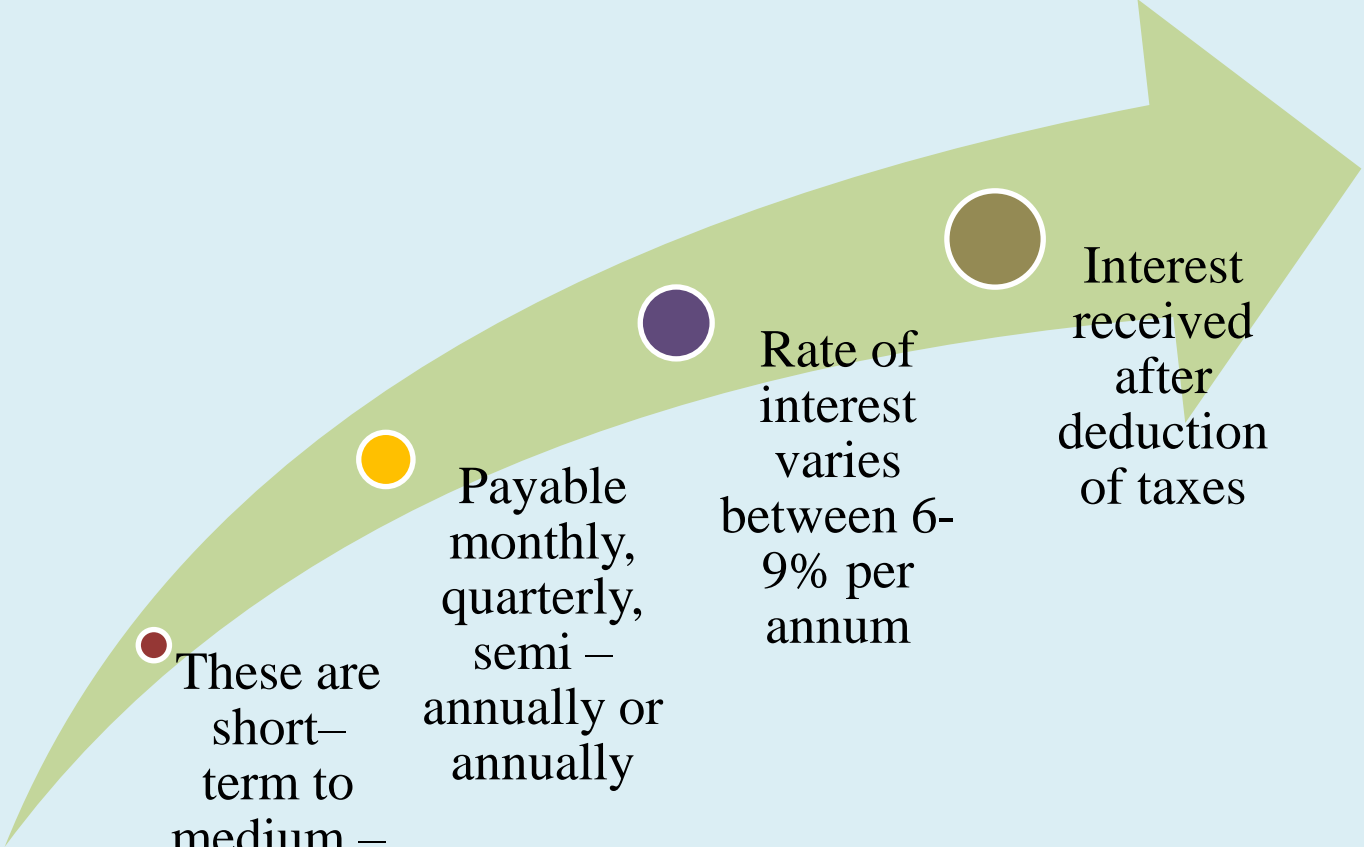


A long term savings instrument with a maturity of 15 years

Interest payable at 8 % per annum compounded annually

PPF account can be opened through a nationalized bank

Company Fixed Deposits



These are short-term to medium-term borrowings at fixed rate of interest

Payable monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually

Rate of interest varies between 6-9% per annum

Interest received after deduction of taxes



Bonds

Fixed
Income
instrument
issued for a
period of
more than
one year

Purpose of
raising
capital

A promise
to repay the
principal
along with a
fixed rate of
interest on
specified
date

Mutual Fund

1.

- Operated by an investment company which raises money from the public and invests in a group of assets

2.

- Substitute for those who are unable to invest directly in equities or debt because of resource, time or knowledge constraints

3.

- Usually long term investment vehicle

Share

Total equity capital of a company is divided into equal units of small denominations

The holder of such shares are members of the company and have voting rights

For example, in a company the total equity capital of Rs 2,00,00,000 is divided into 20,00,000 units of Rs 10 each. Each such unit of Rs 10 is called a Share.



Derivative

- A product whose value is derived from the value of one or more basic variables, called underlying.
- Underlying assets can be equity, index, foreign exchange (forex), commodity or any other assets.
- Emerged as hedging devices against fluctuations in commodity prices and commodity-linked derivatives remained the sole form of such products for almost three hundreds years.



PERFORMANCE

sectors
(indices
terms)

Speciality
& Other
Finance



- Top
- Spec
- Soft
- Gene
- Health
- Inform
- Divers
- Electro
- Support
- Insurance
- Personal
- Bottom

THANK YOU

